

to the ground. Early treatment may bring recovery in a few days. \* \* \* After recovery has started and in chronic cases apply one or more blisters with Gombault's Caustic Balsam to the skin around top of the horn to stimulate a strong hoof growth. \* \* \* Poll Evil—Treat same as for Fistulous Withers. Quarter and Toe Cracks—Cracked Hoofs— \* \* \* Apply blisters to the skin above the crack to favor growth of tough, elastic horn."

On September 12, 1936, the Schnabel Medicine Corporation having appeared as claimant and having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be released under bond, conditioned that it be relabeled.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**26137. Misbranding of Pneumoseptin. U. S. v. 51 Packages of Pneumoseptin. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 36242. Sample no. 19400-B.)**

This case involved an interstate shipment of Pneumoseptin the labels of which bore false and fraudulent representations regarding its curative or therapeutic effect.

On August 26, 1935, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Tennessee, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 51 packages of Pneumoseptin at Knoxville, Tenn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 26, 1935, by the Gowan Chemical Co., from Baltimore, Md., and that it was misbranded in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The article, contained in bottles enclosed in cartons, was labeled in part: (Carton) "Pneumoseptin Successfully Used to Break Congestion and Reduce Inflammation"; (bottle label) "Pneumoseptin For Inflammation or Congestion."

Analysis showed that the article was an ointment consisting of volatile oils such as camphor, eucalyptol, and methyl salicylate, incorporated in lard.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the said statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effect of the article, borne on the cartons and bottles, falsely and fraudulently represented that the article would be effective in producing the effects claimed.

On December 3, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**26138. Misbranding of Breeden's Rheumatic Cure, Sys-Tone, Dr. Thacher's Liver and Blood Syrup, Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, Stock's Nu-Tone Tonic, DeWitt's Vaporizing Balm, DeWitt's Cough Syrup, Dr. Hess Hog Special, Red Cross Headache and Neuralgia Remedy, Bees Laxative Cough Syrup. U. S. v. 6 Bottles of Breeden's Rheumatic Cure, and other libel proceedings against the above-named products. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 36320 to 36328, incl. Sample no. 33558-B.)**

These cases involved drugs the labels and packages of which bore and contained false and fraudulent representations regarding their curative or therapeutic properties, and the label of Breeden's Rheumatic Cure also bore a misleading representation to the effect that the article had been examined and approved and was guaranteed by the United States Government.

On September 23, 1935, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court four libels praying seizure and condemnation of 6 bottles of Breeden's Rheumatic Cure, 77 bottles of Sys-tone, 8 bottles of Dr. Thacher's Liver and Blood Syrup, 6 bottles of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, 2 bottles of Stock's Nu-Tone Tonic, 123 jars of DeWitt's Vaporizing Balm, 18 bottles of DeWitt's Cough Syrup, 6 packages of Dr. Hess Hog Special, 10 bottles of Red Cross Headache and Neuralgia Remedy, and 11 bottles of Bees Laxative Cough Syrup at Chicago, Ill. It was alleged in the libels that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 6, 1935, by the Kiefer-Stewart Co., from Indianapolis, Ind., and that they were misbranded in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analyses showed that Breeden's Rheumatic Cure consisted essentially of potassium iodide (1.5 grams per 100 milliliters), extracts of plant drugs including colchicum, alcohol, and water; that the Sys-Tone consisted essentially of phosphorus compounds and calcium salts, strychnine, benzoic acid, alcohol, sugar, and water; that the Red Cross Headache and Neuralgia Remedy consisted

essentially of salicylic acid (6 grams per 100 milliliters), acetates, sodium chloride, and water; that Dr. Thacher's Liver and Blood Syrup consisted essentially of extracts of plant drugs including a laxative drug, glycerin, alcohol, sugar, and water; that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy consisted essentially of ammonium chloride, extracts of plant drugs, sodium benzoate, sugar, and water; that Stock's Nu-tone Tonic consisted essentially of extracts of plant drugs including a laxative drug; salicylic acid, small proportions of sodium and calcium carbonates, alcohol, and water; that Bees Laxative Cough Syrup consisted essentially of ammonium chloride, sugar, and water; that DeWitt's Vaporizing Balm consisted essentially of volatile oils including menthol, eucalyptol, and camphor incorporated in petrolatum; that DeWitt's Cough Syrup consisted essentially of ammonium chloride, chloroform, alcohol, sugar, and water; that the Dr. Hess Hog Special consisted essentially of sodium chloride, iron sulphate, charcoal, copper sulphate, sodium nitrate, nux vomica, quassia, calcium carbonate, magnesium carbonate, and a phosphate.

Breeden's Rheumatic Cure was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement appearing on the label, "Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30th, 1906", was misleading in that it falsely represented that the article had been examined and approved by the Government, and that the Government guaranteed that the article complied with the law. The article was alleged to be misbranded further in that certain statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, appearing on the bottle labels, on the enclosing cartons, and in an accompanying circular, falsely and fraudulently represented that the article would cure rheumatism, both inflammatory and chronic, all diseases of the blood, liver, and stomach, and would "purify the blood, liver and stomach."

Sys-Tone was alleged to be misbranded in that statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, appearing on the bottle labels, on the enclosing cartons, and in an accompanying circular, falsely and fraudulently represented that the article would be effective as a tonic in the treatment of consumption, influenza, bronchitis, hoarseness, asthma, sleeplessness, nervousness, nervous debility, loss of appetite, anemia, indigestion, and all wasting or debilitating diseases, in building up the system, giving strength, renewing energy, and restoring health, and in the treatment of blood trouble, gland and tissue troubles; general debility, acidosis, and many more serious diseases.

Dr. Thacher's Liver and Blood Syrup was alleged to be misbranded in that statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, appearing on the bottle label, on the enclosing cartons, and in an accompanying circular, falsely and fraudulently represented that the article would be effective in the treatment of torpid liver, biliousness, constipation, sick headache, dyspepsia, indigestion, loss of appetite, and skin eruptions.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy was alleged to be misbranded in that statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, appearing on the bottle labels, on the enclosing cartons, and in an accompanying circular, falsely and fraudulently represented that the article would be effective as a remedy for, and for the relief of, coughs, colds, spasmodic croup, whooping cough, hoarseness, and bronchial coughs.

Stock's Nu-Tone Tonic was alleged to be misbranded in that statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, appearing on the bottle labels, on the enclosing cartons, and in an accompanying circular, falsely and fraudulently represented that the article would be effective in the treatment of the stomach, the liver, the kidneys, and the bowels; and would be effective as a remedy for, and in the relief of, indigestion, sour stomach, loss of appetite, sick headache, heartburn, constipation, run-down conditions, tired feeling, nervousness, rheumatism, and other diseases.

DeWitt's Vaporizing Balm was alleged to be misbranded in that statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, appearing on the bottle labels, on the enclosing cartons, and in an accompanying circular, falsely and fraudulently represented that the article would be effective in the treatment of colds in the nose, throat, and chest, sore throat, coughs, congestions of the respiratory organs, nasal catarrh, whooping cough, hay fever, asthmatic paroxysms, bronchial affections, neuralgia, headache, burns, boils, cuts, and inflammations and irritations of the skin.

DeWitt's Cough Syrup was alleged to be misbranded in that statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, appearing on the bottle labels, on the enclosing cartons, and in an accompanying circular, falsely and fraudulently represented that the article would be effective in the treat-

ment of pains in the chest, pleurisy, bronchitis, asthma, pneumonia, la grippe, croup, whooping cough, complaints and irritations of the throat, bronchial tubes, and lungs, resulting or arising from coughs and colds, whooping cough, and hoarseness.

Dr. Hess Hog Special was alleged to be misbranded in that statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, appearing on the package labels, and in an accompanying circular, falsely and fraudulently represented that the article would be effective in combating intestinal worms (ascarids) in hogs.

Red Cross Headache and Neuralgia Remedy was alleged to be misbranded in that statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, appearing on the package labels, falsely and fraudulently represented that the article would be effective in the treatment of headache, neuralgia, insomnia, sick and bilious headache, nervousness, nervous affections, and painful menstruation.

Bees Laxative Cough Syrup was alleged to be misbranded in that statements appearing on the bottle labels, on the enclosing cartons, and in an accompanying circular, falsely and fraudulently represented that the article would be effective in the treatment of coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, la grippe, bronchitis, asthma, all troubles of the throat, chest, and bronchial tubes, of all soreness of the throat, chest, and lungs, and of pneumonia, consumption, and lung and bronchial troubles.

On November 27 and 29, and December 2, 1935, no claimant having appeared, decrees of condemnation were entered and it was ordered that the products be destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**26139. Adulteration and misbranding of fluidextract of aconite NF. U. S. v. 1 Bottle of Fluidextract of Aconite NF. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 36540. Sample no. 32814-B.)**

This article was labeled and sold as a National Formulary product but its potency was less than half of that required by the formulary standard.

On November 8, 1935, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Iowa, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one bottle, containing approximately 1 gallon of fluidextract of aconite NF at Des Moines, Iowa, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 24, 1935, by Allaire Woodward & Co., from Peoria, Ill., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: (Bottle) "Fluid Extract of Aconite NF."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized in the National Formulary, and differed from the standard of strength as determined by tests laid down in said formulary, and its own standard of strength was not stated upon the container.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement on the label, "Fluid Extract of Aconite", was false and misleading.

On December 30, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**26140. Misbranding of Bi-Sarcol. U. S. v. 34 Bottles of Bi-Sarcol, et al. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction in each of the two cases. (F. & D. nos. 36644, 36665. Samples nos. 53946-B, 54039-B.)**

False and fraudulent curative and therapeutic claims were made for this article.

On November 25 and 30, 1935, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Pennsylvania, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court, on each of said dates, a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 106 bottles of Bi-Sarcol at Harrisburg, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, in part on or about October 4, 1935, and in part on or about November 16, 1935, by the Bi-Sarcol Laboratories, New York, N. Y., from Laurelton, Long Island, N. Y., to Harrisburg, Pa., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Bottle) "Bi-Sarcol \* \* \* Prepared only by Bi-Sarcol Laboratories, New York, N. Y."

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of extracts of plant drugs, including licorice and a laxative drug, small proportions of inorganic